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its twelfth conference in St. Louis last September as the guests of our government. Mr. Bartholdt will attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the Union at Brussels on the 18th inst., at which the program for the thirteenth conference will be made up, and will also attend the conference in September. At the dinner Mr. Bartholdt made an interesting address on the pacific settlement of disputes and the work of the Interparliamentary Union, and there were brief remarks by Mr. Lyman of the *Tribune*, Mr. Johnson of the *Century*, Mr. Merrill of the *World*, Mr. Ridder of the *Staats-Zeitung*, Mr. Hayne Davis, Mr. Barrows and B. F. Trueblood. The dinner was in every way an interesting occasion, and, given by one of the greatest of our weekly journals, was a significant evidence of the remarkable progress which the international arbitration and peace movement has recently made.

**Cincinnati
Peace Society.**

The New Cincinnati Arbitration and Peace Society, a branch of the American Peace Society, is making an active propaganda in behalf of the cause for which it was organized. At a meeting held on the eleventh of April the society decided to circulate a petition through the churches, clubs and public buildings of Cincinnati, asking for signatures to an appeal for the arrest of the war in the East, for the general suppression of international strife, and the adoption of the régime of a general judicial tribunal among the nations of the world. The signatures to this appeal will be forwarded to the International Peace Bureau at Berne, to swell the volume of those being sent in from all parts of the world. The society has decided to observe the eighteenth day of May, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference, with some fitting exercises. The churches and schools of the city will be asked to take part in the celebration. The president of the society, Professor P. V. N. Myers, the historian, and Rabbi Grossman, a member of the executive committee, will attend the Peace Congress at Lucerne, Switzerland, which opens on the nineteenth of September. The friends of peace in Cincinnati will be glad to be reminded that the Queen City was represented in the first peace congress ever held, that of 1843 in London, at which Rev. Jonathan Blanchard and Arnold Buffum, Esq., both of Cincinnati, were delegates and prominent participants. Cincinnati was also represented in the second congress, that at Brussels in 1848, by Mr. Henry Clapp, who was one of the secretaries of the congress. Mr. Clapp also attended the great Paris Congress of 1849, over which Victor Hugo presided. Mr. Hamilton Hill and Rev. Asa Mahan of Ohio were likewise delegates to this Congress. Cincinnati was also represented in the great Exeter Hall Peace Congress held in London

in 1851 by Robert R. M'Ilvaine, M. D., from Cincinnati, and three other Ohio men. No Cincinnati men have attended any of the modern series of congresses.

In the annual address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science delivered in Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, on April 7, Seth Low, whose subject was "The Position of the United States Among the Nations," took the ground that the United States has, contrary to what is now frequently asserted, always been a world power. It has from the beginning profoundly affected the movements of thought and of action outside of itself. It has been an outlet for the overcrowded countries of Europe. He believes, as a good many of us do not, that the United States has carried out its ideals even in the Philippines as fast as practicable, and that it will do so hereafter — which will prove a true prophecy, if we make it so. Its presence in the Philippines, he says, "is almost certain to make for international peace in the Far East." It stands for the "open door" out there, and is likely to continue to do so. Mr. Low thinks that our exclusion of the Chinese is, "from the point of view of all the political theories of the United States," indefensible. On the whole he believes the policy of protection, in spite of the way in which it lends itself to corruption in public and commercial life, has justified itself through its maintenance of a high standard of living for American workingmen. He declares it to be fortunate for the world that the United States is not in essence a warlike nation. "Both its political system and its essential spirit are friendly to peace. Because its international interests are so largely commercial, its influence everywhere must be for peace; for commerce is a lover of peace and not of war." Its sense of justice "has led it to arbitrate international disputes more freely than any other nation." He has faith that the spirit of freedom and the spirit of justice, through which the nation has accomplished so much for the world, are "certain to control the United States in all its international relationships." Some of Mr. Low's statements are open to serious criticism, but his general position is excellent, and will help to keep the nation true to its mission of freedom, justice and peace.

Brevities.

. . . The third national congress of the French Peace Societies was held at Lille from the 26th to the 30th of April. We shall hope to give account of the proceedings in our next issue.

. . . At Ancoats, England, Professor Sadler recently said: "The teaching of national bumptiousness in the guise of patriotism is bad policy and bad manners." He might have added: "and still worse morals."

. . . The Eleventh Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration will be held at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., May 31-June 2. Mr. Smiley has invited, as usual, many prominent people, and the Conference is sure to prove one of the liveliest and most interesting ever held at Mohonk.

. . . The *Herald of Peace* says: "A new peace society, the members of which are exclusively medical men, has just been formed in Paris under the title of *L'Association Medicale Internationale contre la Guerre*. Its present headquarters are at 25 rue des Mathurins, the residence of Dr. Rivi re, the originator of the society. Hundreds of medical men in all parts of the continent have given their approval to the project. By the Managing Committee, on its appointment, it was decided to hold a peace congress, representing the medical fraternity all the world over, in 1907."

. . . Speaking of the action of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in urging the neutralization of the great trade routes across the Atlantic, Mr. William Randal Cremer, M. P., says in the *Arbitrator*: "There is nothing novel in the proposal. Many states and waters have already been neutralized, and the Board urges that the same principle should be applied to the sea routes on the Atlantic over which such a large portion of the world's commerce passes."

. . . An arbitration treaty between Denmark and Russia was signed on the first day of March at St. Petersburg. It is essentially along the lines of the treaties previously signed, though somewhat more elaborate in its details. This is the thirtieth treaty signed since October 14, 1903.

. . . A movement is on foot to organize a Peace Society in Denver, Col. We have not yet obtained details of the movement.

. . . The Springfield (Mass.) Board of Trade is offering this year two prizes of twenty dollars and two of fifteen dollars for the best essays on International Arbitration by pupils of their High School. They propose to make the prizes annual. Springfield has one of the best High Schools in the country, and this action of the city's Board of Trade will make it still better.

. . . The annual meeting of the Liverpool (England) Peace Society was held on the 28th of March. Hon. Thomas Snape, alderman, presided. Among those in attendance were Sir Thomas Barclay, Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell, etc. Addresses were made by Mr. Snape, Sir Thomas Barclay, J. Hirst Hollowell and others.

. . . The *Saturday Evening Post*, in an editorial note on "Breaking the Big Stick," says: "We 'human warriors,' with our imperfect sense of historical proportion, love to use such words as 'immutable' and 'irrevocable.' But the truth is that nothing is immutable, not even the war spirit. Nevertheless, the war spirit is going the way of other stupidities and brutalities; and those who find in its decline evidence of degeneration would better read history a little more carefully. They might there learn that not peace, but the spread of the passion for armed quarreling, for bloodletting, wholesale and retail, is the invariable accompaniment and sign of the rapid decay of a people."

. . . Replying to a question of Lord Reay in the House of Lords on April 13, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne said that President Roosevelt's invitation to send delegates to a new conference at The Hague had been accepted by the British government without any hesitation, the only reservation being as to the subjects which might be submitted to the conference. All the other powers, he said, had accepted the invitation with equal cordiality and with the same reservations.

. . . At Manchester, England, on the 28th of March, a conference of business men, organized by the Manchester Peace Society, was held in the Boardroom of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the effects of war and militarism on trade and economic prosperity. A number of neighboring chambers of commerce sent delegates to the Conference. Sir Thomas Barclay presided. Besides Mr. Barclay the speakers were Mr. Thomas Snape, Mr. Brunnschweiler of Switzerland, Hon. W. P. Byles, Rev. S. E. Keeble, George H. Perris, etc. A resolution was voted urging that Great Britain should initiate negotiations for a simultaneous and proportionate reduction of the great armaments.

. . . As a result of the deadly work done with the bayonet in Manchuria, Secretary of War Taft has approved a recommendation made by General Chaffee that the present bayonet of the United States army is to be superseded by one six inches longer. Six inches more of death!

. . . At a recent meeting, after a discussion of the subject in executive session, the Newton (Mass.) School Board passed a decree abolishing military drill in the high school. It is very strange that any school board having thoroughly examined the subject should ever have admitted the drill into the schools under its jurisdiction.

. . . "From the truth that God is our Father proceeds the truth that we are all brothers. How different our lives would be if we fully recognized this human brotherhood! If the men now killing each other on the plains of Manchuria really believed they were brothers, do you think they would fight each other?"—*Rev. Thomas Van Ness*.

. . . The third national congress of the French peace societies was held at Lille, from the 26th to the 30th of April. We have not received any particulars of the meetings, but from the preparations made for it, we are sure that it must have been the most imposing national manifestation of pacific public opinion ever made in France.

. . . The Women's Peace Circle of New York city, which was organized on March 22, at the home of Mrs. Arnold Schramm, as an auxiliary to the American Peace Society, will hold a public meeting the afternoon of May 18, in the Madison Square Theatre.

. . . The International Congress of Religious Liberals this year will be held at Geneva, August 28-31. There will be a strong delegation from America, including Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, Minot J. Savage, D.D., Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, Edwin D. Mead, etc. A considerable proportion of the delegation will remain for the Peace Congress at Lucerne, which opens on the 19th of September.

. . . The Commission of the International Peace Bureau will meet at Berne, Switzerland, on the 20th of May. It will then fix the program for the Lucerne Peace Congress, discuss the matter of the war in the East, the creation of the Peace Propaganda Fund, etc.

. . . *Il Secolo*, the most widely circulated daily in Italy, has, with the coöperation of the Lombard Peace Union at Milan, secured the signatures of more than two hundred thousand citizens to a petition urging the Italian government to take the initiative in an effort to secure by mediation a cessation of the war in the East.

. . . An International Railway Congress is to be held in Washington beginning May 4 and continuing a week. There will be about five hundred American delegates and seven hundred from abroad. The buildings for exhibits in connection with the Congress, north of the Washington Monument, will cover an area five times as large as Madison Square Garden. It will probably be the biggest railroad demonstration ever made and it will be indirectly a peace congress, for railroads are great peacemakers.

. . . Great Britain is now spending \$150,000,000 a year more on armaments than she did only seven years ago.

The Dying Warrior.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ.

- "Hasten now, Courier, night is approaching!
Here is your message, Speed! dark is encroaching!
Blurred are the valleys — on hilltops light lingers;
Would I could aid you with hate-inspired fingers.
- "Sore am I wounded: my warfare is finished.
Firm is the foe and our ranks are diminished;
Wasted by sickness, desertions and fighting —
Would that you were at this moment alighting.
- "Oh, that a soldier should ever be tardy!
Hasten, my comrade, be speedy as hardy.
Bring reinforcements before the day's dawning:
Graves, if you fail, for us all will be yawning.
- "Ha! you are ready. One moment, — stoop, listen, —
Farewell forever! —
Alone? Eyes will glisten! —
Soldier-checked tears at the thought of disaster; —
Oh that those hoof-beats away would die faster.
- "Here is the ending of fond dreams of glory:
Linked with defeat goes my name down in story.
Is it disgrace to be trebly outnumbered?
No! but they'll write, 'Sure, his vigilance slumbered.'
- "Such are the chances the warrior faces.
Death — like most others — he fearless embraces.
Ne'er does he count on a final disaster;
Always, in dreams, he is victor and master.
- "Was that a bugle note? On to the slaying,
Mortals for stakes on earth's battlefields playing!
Men are but pawns in the great game of nations:
Here is one more dropped from human relations.

"Feebly fond thoughts in this brain now are glowing —
Curst is war's harvest; its seed we are sowing.
See! there's the flag I have followed — God bless it!
Comrades, I'm coming! — O life-blood! repress it.

"Weaker and weaker! Now, can't make a motion:
Fame, art thou worthy a lifetime's devotion?
Some have had doubts as to justice of slaying:
Children and wife for my welfare are praying.

"Small, in these death-touched eyes, causes for warring;
High o'er past life is this spirit now soaring:
Fame all imperfect to world I am leaving:
Oh, see the thousands my life has set grieving.

"Must I be facing forever this vision;
Murderers calling with brutal derision
'Come to us Brother'? Away, with delusion,
Bred by the fever, the stillness, seclusion.

"Dark, and alone, and in silence I'm sinking —
Only of children and wife now I'm thinking: —
God, in thy mercy forgive me for blindness;
Answer their prayers in thine infinite kindness;

"Answer" —

O Lord, we complete his petition:
Purge from each mind all this strife superstition;
Answer, with peace, those to whom he brought sorrow;
Answer, with Peace, for all men on the morrow.

Sketches of Eminent Peace Workers of the Past Century.

I.

David L. Dodge.

The habit of calling somebody the father or mother or apostle of every movement is frequently handy, but not always just. One may in some sense, however, fairly call David L. Dodge the father of the peace movement in America, for he not only wrote, so far as is known, the first formal pamphlets against war (always excepting the documents issued by the Society of Friends), but organized the first peace society in the world.

Mr. Dodge was the grandfather of the late William E. Dodge of New York. He was born in Brooklyn, June 14, 1774, and lived to the age of seventy-eight. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and in later life an elder. In business he became by his own efforts one of the most prominent mercantile men of his day. He was a great lover of knowledge, and made up by diligent private study for his early lack of a liberal education. He at one time engaged enthusiastically and successfully in teaching. He was fond of religious studies and wrote many essays upon various theological subjects. He was especially distinguished for his religious benevolence and for his private visitation and help of individuals.

In his early youth, during and after the Revolution, Mr. Dodge was thrown into circumstances which tended powerfully to cultivate in him the war spirit. At eighteen he joined a militia company, and saw military parades and exercises of all kinds. In his presence "military heroes were eulogized by ministers and laymen as the excellent and glory of the earth." He grew to